

THE JERUSALEM POST

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1951 PRICE: 30 PRUTA VOL. XXVII. No. 7180

Column One
By David Courtney

\$500M. Bond Issue Passes 1st Reading

By Moshe Brilliant, Our Parliamentary Correspondent

THE solution to India's grave problems is a simple one: it is food. That, more or less, was the substance of certain Congress discussions held during the past few days in New Delhi. It is the solution to a great many problems, of course. Someone should put out the slogan—Peace through Plenty. It would be understood by the hungry man far more easily than that other device of modern statesmanship—Peace through Strength. It would win more friends for the sponsoring and substantiating Power than can be won with bases and guns, of which the more there are, the less food; and the less food there is, the more social agitation, of course—the more cause for war in fact.

Therefore, let us this time praise the United States Congress: better still and perhaps more aptly, the United States public opinion. Congress has decided to let the Indians have the two million tons of grain they need to ease a disastrous famine. Half is to go to India at once and the other half when "the situation has been clarified." The cost of the programme is somewhere in the region of 100 million dollars. Mr. Nehru had asked for the credit as a long-term low-interest loan, but the U.S. Treasury saw little prospect of repayment and much prospect of friction if this were agreed to and it was decided to make the grant on the lines of Marshall Aid.

ONE is not quite sure whether that really is the main thing. In terms of present life and death in India it is, of course. In terms of human prospects the world over the very significant and hopeful act is that American public opinion grew shocked when important elements of Congress threatened to hold back the grain because Mr. Nehru instructed the Indian delegation at U.N. to vote against America's resolution naming China an aggressor. Politicians usually misjudge public opinion. In their vanity, they run away with the idea that their own club-room prejudices are popularly shared and that nothing works better for their own political advancement than to play upon the petty grudges and irritations of the public. They go too far now and then. They went too far when they threatened to let India starve unless Nehru took the American line.

PLAIN issues put plainly to the plain man, usually get a decent response. One cannot help thinking that if the issues now dividing East and West and massing both in readiness to send them back at each other with atom bombs and bacterias, were rid of their complications and confusions and put as plainly to the plain men who were shocked at the threat to India, the result might be as hopeful. At any rate, the matter of the grain for India has shown us that a big and vocal section of the American people puts humanity before pride and feels hurt in its conscience when the policy of "pressure" comes out bluntly into the open. It may be guessed that the bluntness of the recent campaign against India will cause uneasiness concerning the morality and wisdom of the pressure system altogether, which may win a vote but lose a friend.

INDIANS were right in not watering down their opposition to our attitude because they need our grain," wrote Anne McCormick in the "New York Times." "There are some in Congress who, because of Nehru's stand, would deny India this absolutely necessary food," said the "Providence Journal." "This is a hell of a position for U.S. to be in for one minute and a hell of a position for any U.S. senator to take." That was a "San Francisco Chronicle" columnist on the same subject. Such "petulance" as Congressmen were showing about India "is a political enormity," wrote Dorothy Thompson. After all, political honesty and independence still pay.

Tel Aviv, February 21.

CHRYSLER
APPROVED LUBRICATION

Arditi Service Station

Rosh Pinah Rd., cor Rival St., Tel Aviv

Plans For M.E. Defence Slowly Taking Shape

By George Lichtham
POST Correspondent

LONDON, Tuesday.—General Sir Brian Robertson's Middle East tour has received little publicity here.

It is generally accepted that neither General Robertson nor Mr. Thomas Finletter, U.S. Air Secretary, would be touring the area unless plans for its defence were gradually taking shape, but it is also realized that these plans are still in an early stage.

At present, even Turkey's ability to defend itself is regarded with some doubt, and there is no support for the more ambitious schemes associated with the name of the Greek Premier, M. Venizelos. An interview given by the latter in which the Western Powers were urged to adopt bolder concepts of aggressive defence, has been tactfully ignored here. He would clearly like the Turks to put their Balkan responsibilities first, whereas British opinion still regards Turkey as primarily a Middle Eastern power.

Turkish Army's Role

But suggestions that the Turkish Army might eventually undertake the defence of Middle Eastern territories unopposed by powerful land forces of their own, are still met with official scepticism. One such inquiry recently elicited the reply that Turkey's Army was insufficiently mobile for such a role.

For different reasons, Israel hardly enters into these calculations although the improvement of Anglo-Israel relations is naturally welcomed. It is now accepted that the Arab States will not enter any combination of which Israel is a member, and that the best which can be hoped for in relation to this issue is a gradual lessening of the tension between Israel and Jordan. Generally speaking, the Middle East is now low down on the priority list.

On this subject, the "Manchester Guardian" today publishes an editorial which actually gives the substance of recent border incidents and reinforces the warning uttered by Professor Norman Bentwich and others in their letter of last week, protesting against the terrorist actions of irregular forces.

Other Sources

Dr. Soek had also asked why the drive was confined to the U.S. and thus evaded the obvious source of the capital needed. The Mapam member was asked what other countries had in mind, and was reassured at the fact that the Soviet Bloc countries planned to contribute to the mobilization of funds for Israel.

Mr. Kaplan later disclosed that he had conferences regarding floating the bonds in Great Britain, Sweden, Switzerland but there were obstacles in those countries to be overcome.

The Finance Minister's comments followed those of Mr. David Horowitz, the Government's Economic Adviser, who said that the mobilization of resources and increased production were the bases for the improvement of the present economic situation.

He opened the Committee's discussion on the state of the economy, which had been largely concerned with the balance of payments, local production, the supply situation and the recent buyers' strike. Mr. Horowitz insisted in detail the influence on the economy of immigration needs, building and national security and border defence.

Committee Chairman, Mr. M. Eader, asked the Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr. Y. Gori, what steps the Government was planning to take in the near future to meet the emergency. Mr. Gori will open the next meeting of the Committee on Monday.

Economy Harmed By Import Scheme

The Minister of Finance, Dr. Soek had also asked why the drive was confined to the U.S. and thus evaded the obvious source of the capital needed. The Mapam member was asked what other countries had in mind, and was reassured at the fact that the Soviet Bloc countries planned to contribute to the mobilization of funds for Israel.

Mr. Kaplan later disclosed that he had conferences regarding floating the bonds in Great Britain, Sweden, Switzerland but there were obstacles in those countries to be overcome.

The Finance Minister's comments followed those of Mr. David Horowitz, the Government's Economic Adviser, who said that the mobilization of resources and increased production were the bases for the improvement of the present economic situation.

He opened the Committee's discussion on the state of the economy, which had been largely concerned with the balance of payments, local production, the supply situation and the recent buyers' strike. Mr. Horowitz insisted in detail the influence on the economy of immigration needs, building and national security and border defence.

Committee Chairman, Mr. M. Eader, asked the Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr. Y. Gori, what steps the Government was planning to take in the near future to meet the emergency. Mr. Gori will open the next meeting of the Committee on Monday.

COMMITTEE APPROVES BEARER BOND LAW

The Palestine Government Bearer Bonds Law of 1951, was discussed at a meeting of the Knesset Finance Committee yesterday. It was decided to broaden the scope of the law to cover drawings scheduled after November 29, 1947, in order to include those which were to have taken place in the first half of 1948, but which were postponed because of the unsettled conditions at the time.

ISRAEL—U.S. Line To Buy 5th Ship

NEW YORK, Tuesday.—The Israel-America Shipping Line has decided to purchase a new ship in England, which will bring the total of its fleet to five, officials of the company said here last night.

Inspectors of the line examined the 12,000-ton vessel, formerly owned by Germany, at Southampton yesterday.

(Reuter, UP)

THE JERUSALEM POST

With the arrival yesterday of fresh supplies of newspapers, the daily press today resumes publication of four-page issues. An extra copy of paper is now assured for the next few days thus preventing the threatened interruption of regular publication.

Tel Aviv, February 21.



Israel's Role in M.E. Security

NEW YORK, Tuesday (INA)—General Robertson's talks with Mr. Ben Gurion, Mr. Sharett and Rav-Alon Yadin are expected to "deal technically with the problem of Israel's defence potential and its place in any system of regional Middle East security," writes the Tel Aviv correspondent of the "New York Times" today.

It can be gathered, he says, that the Israeli leaders are very willing to talk these matters over and weigh their implications, but they will emphasize the fact that regional security planning cannot be relied upon as long as the Arab States refuse to cooperate toward a settlement

U.N. Economic Group Meets

SANTIAGO, Tuesday (Reuter).—Chile asked for a "New Deal" in economic matters for undeveloped Latin American countries at the opening of the twelfth session of the U.N. Economic and Social Council here today.

The Chileans declared that the International Bank and other agencies for world economic development were not following fair rules in relations with them.

Delegates from 18 countries, including 13 from Russia, arrived for the meetings, expected to last nearly four weeks.

Matteotti's Son Joins Magnani Group

ROME, Tuesday (Reuter).—Giancarlo Matteotti, Parliamentary Deputy of the left-wing Socialist Party, has committed himself to support the anti-Cominform Italian workers movement and expressed solidarity with rebel Communist Deputies Magnani and Cuchi, the "Giornale d'Italia" reported today.

Matteotti, son of the Italian Socialist leader Giacomo Matteotti, who was murdered at Mussolini's orders in 1924, was reported to have said in a speech at Fratta Polesine: "The Communists call Cucci and Magnani traitors. It is not a question of betrayal, but of a courageous crisis of conscience which is in progress of determining a national political crisis."

Matteotti was last week suspended from all Party activity for six months, and his book, "Capitalism and Communism" was condemned as a "complete antithesis of the doctrine, policy and tradition of the Party." If his words at Fratta Polesine are confirmed, he will be the first Parliamentary Deputy of the extreme left wing Socialist Party, led by former Foreign Minister Pietro Nenni, to support Cucci and Magnani.

'Peace Fighters' Converge on Berlin

BERLIN, Tuesday (Reuter).—Prominent "peace fighters" from all parts of the world were converging on Berlin's Soviet sector today to respond to Marshal Josef Stalin's call for "a broad campaign to expose power and unmask the criminal activities of the warmongers."

A group of 18 Russians, including the writer, Ilya Ehrenburg, arrived here by air yesterday for the four-day session of the Communist-sponsored World Peace Council opening tomorrow. Western diplomatic observers detected a new impetus to the Soviet-sponsored world "peace movement" in Marshal Stalin's interview.

Plans for practical defence measures to make effective last year's nomination of Greece and Turkey as associate members of the Pact now depend on two sets of discussions:

1. Anglo-American defence talks, of which the first has already been held in Malta. 2. Discussions which General Eisenhower will undertake when he gets down to work.

Plans for practical defence measures to make effective last year's nomination of Greece and Turkey as associate members of the Pact now depend on two sets of discussions:

1. Anglo-American defence talks, of which the first has already been held in Malta. 2. Discussions which General Eisenhower will undertake when he gets down to work.

Plans for practical defence measures to make effective last year's nomination of Greece and Turkey as associate members of the Pact now depend on two sets of discussions:

1. Anglo-American defence talks, of which the first has already been held in Malta. 2. Discussions which General Eisenhower will undertake when he gets down to work.

Plans for practical defence measures to make effective last year's nomination of Greece and Turkey as associate members of the Pact now depend on two sets of discussions:

1. Anglo-American defence talks, of which the first has already been held in Malta. 2. Discussions which General Eisenhower will undertake when he gets down to work.

Plans for practical defence measures to make effective last year's nomination of Greece and Turkey as associate members of the Pact now depend on two sets of discussions:

1. Anglo-American defence talks, of which the first has already been held in Malta. 2. Discussions which General Eisenhower will undertake when he gets down to work.

Plans for practical defence measures to make effective last year's nomination of Greece and Turkey as associate members of the Pact now depend on two sets of discussions:

1. Anglo-American defence talks, of which the first has already been held in Malta. 2. Discussions which General Eisenhower will undertake when he gets down to work.

Plans for practical defence measures to make effective last year's nomination of Greece and Turkey as associate members of the Pact now depend on two sets of discussions:

1. Anglo-American defence talks, of which the first has already been held in Malta. 2. Discussions which General Eisenhower will undertake when he gets down to work.

Plans for practical defence measures to make effective last year's nomination of Greece and Turkey as associate members of the Pact now depend on two sets of discussions:

1. Anglo-American defence talks, of which the first has already been held in Malta. 2. Discussions which General Eisenhower will undertake when he gets down to work.

Plans for practical defence measures to make effective last year's nomination of Greece and Turkey as associate members of the Pact now depend on two sets of discussions:

1. Anglo-American defence talks, of which the first has already been held in Malta. 2. Discussions which General Eisenhower will undertake when he gets down to work.

Plans for practical defence measures to make effective last year's nomination of Greece and Turkey as associate members of the Pact now depend on two sets of discussions:

1. Anglo-American defence talks, of which the first has already been held in Malta. 2. Discussions which General Eisenhower will undertake when he gets down to work.

Plans for practical defence measures to make effective last year's nomination of Greece and Turkey as associate members of the Pact now depend on two sets of discussions:

1. Anglo-American defence talks, of which the first has already been held in Malta. 2. Discussions which General Eisenhower will undertake when he gets down to work.

Plans for practical defence measures to make effective last year's nomination of Greece and Turkey as associate members of the Pact now depend on two sets of discussions:

1. Anglo-American defence talks, of which the first has already been held in Malta. 2. Discussions which General Eisenhower will undertake when he gets down to work.

Plans for practical defence measures to make effective last year's nomination of Greece and Turkey as associate members of the Pact now depend on two sets of discussions:

1. Anglo-American defence talks, of which the first has already been held in Malta. 2. Discussions which General Eisenhower will undertake when he gets down to work.

Plans for practical defence measures to make effective last year's nomination of Greece and Turkey as associate members of the Pact now depend on two sets of discussions:

1. Anglo-American defence talks, of which the first has already been held in Malta. 2. Discussions which General Eisenhower will undertake when he gets down to work.

Plans for practical defence measures to make effective last year's nomination of Greece and Turkey as associate members of the Pact now depend on two sets of discussions:

1. Anglo-American defence talks, of which the first has already been held in Malta. 2. Discussions which General Eisenhower will undertake when he gets down to work.

Plans for practical defence measures to make effective last year's nomination of Greece and Turkey as associate members of the Pact now depend on two sets of discussions:

1. Anglo-American defence talks, of which the first has already been held in Malta. 2. Discussions which General Eisenhower will undertake when he gets down to work.

Plans for practical defence measures to make effective last year's nomination of Greece and Turkey as associate members of the Pact now depend on two sets of discussions:

1. Anglo-American defence talks, of which the first has already been held in Malta. 2. Discussions which General Eisenhower will undertake when he gets down to work.

Plans for practical defence measures to make effective last year's nomination of Greece and Turkey as associate members of the Pact now depend on two sets of discussions:

1. Anglo-American defence talks, of which the first has already been held in Malta. 2. Discussions which General Eisenhower will undertake when he gets down to work.

Plans for practical defence measures to make effective last year's nomination of Greece and Turkey as associate members of the Pact now depend on two sets of discussions:

1. Anglo-American defence talks, of which the first has already been held in Malta. 2. Discussions which General Eisenhower will undertake when he gets down to work.

Plans for practical defence measures to make effective last year's nomination of Greece and Turkey as associate members of the Pact now depend on two sets of discussions:

1. Anglo-American defence talks, of which the first has already been held in Malta. 2. Discussions which General Eisenhower will undertake when he gets down to work.

Plans for practical defence measures to make effective last year's nomination of Greece and Turkey as associate members of the Pact now depend on two sets of discussions:

1. Anglo-American defence talks, of which the first has already been held in Malta. 2. Discussions which General Eisenhower will undertake when he gets down to work.

Plans for practical defence measures to make effective last year's nomination of Greece and Turkey as associate members of the Pact now depend on two sets of discussions:

1. Anglo-American defence talks, of which the first has already been held in Malta. 2. Discussions which General Eisenhower will undertake when he gets down to work.

Plans for practical defence measures to make effective last year's nomination of Greece and Turkey as associate members of the Pact now depend on two sets of discussions:

1. Anglo-American defence talks, of which the first has already been held in Malta. 2. Discussions which General Eisenhower will undertake when he gets down to work.

Plans for practical defence measures to make effective last year's nomination of Greece and Turkey as associate members of the Pact now depend on two sets of discussions:

1. Anglo-American defence talks, of which the first has already been held in Malta. 2. Discussions which General Eisenhower will undertake when he gets down to work.

MIZRAHI
Women's Organization
of America
IS AT HOME TO
Guests from abroad
and friends in Israel
every Wednesday
between 5 and 7 p.m.

NETZEROT MIZRAHI
18 Rehov Dov Hoz, Tel Aviv
In Jerusalem
NETZEROT MIZRAHI,
30 Rehov Rashi, Tel. 2845

Social & Personal

Mr. Pinhas Lavon, the Minister of Agriculture, is to leave New York today by air for Israel. Mr. Lavon left for the U.S. early last month.

A farewell reception was held yesterday by the Israel-American Friendship League at the King David Hotel for Mr. R. Gibson, the outgoing American Consul-General in Jerusalem, who is to take over the duties of Mr. Richard Ford, Counsellor at the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv. Mr. Ford is leaving for a post in Bogota, Colombia.

Dr. S. Lekowitsky, U.S. nutrition and agriculture expert, arrived in Israel on Monday. He spent four months in this country at the invitation of the Government last summer.

A reception was held for Mr. P. J. Clancy, Member of the Australian Parliament, by the Histadrut Executive in Tel Aviv yesterday. Mr. Clancy, who has been in Israel on a three-week visit as the guest of the Histadrut, is to leave for home today.

Mr. Y. Lerner, Food Controller of the Jerusalem District, has changed his name to Leron.

The Nathanya branch of the Israel-American Friendship League will meet at the Gal Yam Hotel at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening.

Mr. Zerah Warhaftig, Knesset member, will speak on "The Election System and Political Life" at 8:15 Monday evening at the Bet-Halutzot in Jerusalem. The lecture is the sixth in a series sponsored by the Israel Political Science Association.

Yehudi Menuhin's first concert in Haifa will take place at the Armoni Theatre at 8 tonight. Robert Levin will be at the piano.

MARRIAGE
CHERTOFF — SEFTON
The marriage took place in London yesterday, February 20, 1951, between Mordechai S., son of Rabbi and Mrs. P. Chertoff (New York), and Sally, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M.B. Sefton (London).

IPO to Give 3 Farewell Concerts in New York
NEW YORK, Tuesday (JNA) — Tickets went on sale yesterday for three farewell concerts the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra will give here at Carnegie Hall on March 18 and 19, and at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on March 20.

Leonard Bernstein will conduct all three concerts.

Moller-Dee Begins Yarn Production

NAHARIYA, Tuesday — The first unit of the Moller-Dee Textile Co. has begun production here.

Occupying 1,000 sq. metres and devoted to the manufacture of yarn, it represents the first phase of the company's construction programme.

The building of the second unit, which will add 6,000 sq. metres of floor space, is to begin at once.

Entertainment

JERUSALEM CINEMAS At 3, 6:30 & 8:30 p.m. REHOBOTH: West Side, West End; Kiss the Blood Money. STUDIO: The Nutnik. ZEEV HALL: Night Unto Night. TEL AVIV

5:30 & 9 p.m.: Adler-Drapers: Haifa Hall. 7:30 & 9:30 p.m.: "Special Appeal." LI-LI-Theatre: Jascha Heifetz Hall. 6:30 & 9 p.m.: Call Me Clooney. Chamber Theatre, Magrabi Hall.

The Hebrew National OPERA
MAFFA ARNON
Tuesday 21 & 22 p.m.
TEL AVIV
Tuesday Feb. 27 8 p.m.
Faust

NETZEROT MIZRAHI
of Le Moli, Milan
Conductor: G. Singer
Tickets: Tel Aviv: 21111111
of Almaly: 21111111

Two farewell performances, last in Israel. TONIGHT at 8:30 and 9 p.m.

ADLER HABIMAN HALL, TEL AVIV DRAPER

NET PROCEEDS OF THE 8 O'CLOCK PERFORMANCES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE KEREN HAYESOD STRONGHOLD SETTLEMENTS.

Tech Prepares for Aeronautics Research

By Yaakov Ardon

The projected Department of Aeronautical Engineering of the Haifa Institute of Technology will be primarily a research institute, and it will also give the country locally trained experts in Aeronautics. Professor Sydney Goldstein, head of the new Department, said in an interview today.

The scope of immediate practical application will at first be confined to such problems as modifying aeroplanes for particular needs, with a possibility of aerodynamic work on other matters in which airflow is involved, such as dust extraction.

"On such problems, and on fundamental research and training, there is a wide field of work for a fairly large research team," he said.

Wind Tunnel

The Department, for which friends of the Institute in the U.S.A. have promised to raise the necessary funds, will include divisions for general aerodynamic testing, with a fairly large general purpose wind tunnel, for studying high-speed phenomena, for testing aircraft power plants (i.e. engines), and for work on aircraft structures and dynamics.

So equipped, the Department will bear comparison with many similar departments in technical high schools placed on record their ant-

icipation of his services in a resolution which stated, among other things, that "in his five years in Manchester, Professor Goldstein built up a school of Fluid Mechanics which is unsurpassed in Europe and which has attracted scientists both junior and senior from many parts of the world."

Professor Goldstein was born in London, England, studied for year at the University of Leeds, and for six years at Cambridge, where he obtained his M.A. and Ph.D. In 1946 Ardon was a British Research Fellow at the University of Göttingen, Germany, where he was appointed to academic posts first at Manchester and then at Cambridge. He was a Fellow of St. John's College and St. John's Library.

During World War II, he worked on aerodynamics at the National Physical Laboratory in England. He also spent two years as a Research Fellow at the California Institute of Technology, and has been a visiting professor at several American universities.

He is a Fellow of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences and a fellow of the Royal Society of British and American professional institutions of aeronautical scientists.

Active Zionist

Professor Goldstein, who has been an active Zionist since his student days, was Chairman of the British Aeronautical Research Council until last year, and one of the world's authorities in his field, is quietly confident that the project will be a success.

When he gave up his post at Manchester University to put his knowledge and experience at the disposal of the Institute, the Senate and Council of the University of Manchester placed on record their ant-

icipation of his services in a resolution which stated, among other things, that "in his five years in Manchester, Professor Goldstein built up a school of Fluid Mechanics which is unsurpassed in Europe and which has attracted scientists both junior and senior from many parts of the world."

Professor Goldstein was born in London, England, studied for year at the University of Leeds, and for six years at Cambridge, where he obtained his M.A. and Ph.D. In 1946 Ardon was a British Research Fellow at the University of Göttingen, Germany, where he was appointed to academic posts first at Manchester and then at Cambridge. He was a Fellow of St. John's College and St. John's Library.

During World War II, he worked on aerodynamics at the National Physical Laboratory in England. He also spent two years as a Research Fellow at the California Institute of Technology, and has been a visiting professor at several American universities.

He is a Fellow of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences and a fellow of the Royal Society of British and American professional institutions of aeronautical scientists.

Professor Goldstein, who has been an active Zionist since his student days, was Chairman of the British Aeronautical Research Council until last year, and one of the world's authorities in his field, is quietly confident that the project will be a success.

When he gave up his post at Manchester University to put his knowledge and experience at the disposal of the Institute, the Senate and Council of the University of Manchester placed on record their ant-

icipation of his services in a resolution which stated, among other things, that "in his five years in Manchester, Professor Goldstein built up a school of Fluid Mechanics which is unsurpassed in Europe and which has attracted scientists both junior and senior from many parts of the world."

Professor Goldstein was born in London, England, studied for year at the University of Leeds, and for six years at Cambridge, where he obtained his M.A. and Ph.D. In 1946 Ardon was a British Research Fellow at the University of Göttingen, Germany, where he was appointed to academic posts first at Manchester and then at Cambridge. He was a Fellow of St. John's College and St. John's Library.

During World War II, he worked on aerodynamics at the National Physical Laboratory in England. He also spent two years as a Research Fellow at the California Institute of Technology, and has been a visiting professor at several American universities.

He is a Fellow of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences and a fellow of the Royal Society of British and American professional institutions of aeronautical scientists.

Professor Goldstein, who has been an active Zionist since his student days, was Chairman of the British Aeronautical Research Council until last year, and one of the world's authorities in his field, is quietly confident that the project will be a success.

When he gave up his post at Manchester University to put his knowledge and experience at the disposal of the Institute, the Senate and Council of the University of Manchester placed on record their ant-

icipation of his services in a resolution which stated, among other things, that "in his five years in Manchester, Professor Goldstein built up a school of Fluid Mechanics which is unsurpassed in Europe and which has attracted scientists both junior and senior from many parts of the world."

Professor Goldstein was born in London, England, studied for year at the University of Leeds, and for six years at Cambridge, where he obtained his M.A. and Ph.D. In 1946 Ardon was a British Research Fellow at the University of Göttingen, Germany, where he was appointed to academic posts first at Manchester and then at Cambridge. He was a Fellow of St. John's College and St. John's Library.

During World War II, he worked on aerodynamics at the National Physical Laboratory in England. He also spent two years as a Research Fellow at the California Institute of Technology, and has been a visiting professor at several American universities.

He is a Fellow of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences and a fellow of the Royal Society of British and American professional institutions of aeronautical scientists.

Professor Goldstein, who has been an active Zionist since his student days, was Chairman of the British Aeronautical Research Council until last year, and one of the world's authorities in his field, is quietly confident that the project will be a success.

When he gave up his post at Manchester University to put his knowledge and experience at the disposal of the Institute, the Senate and Council of the University of Manchester placed on record their ant-

icipation of his services in a resolution which stated, among other things, that "in his five years in Manchester, Professor Goldstein built up a school of Fluid Mechanics which is unsurpassed in Europe and which has attracted scientists both junior and senior from many parts of the world."

Professor Goldstein was born in London, England, studied for year at the University of Leeds, and for six years at Cambridge, where he obtained his M.A. and Ph.D. In 1946 Ardon was a British Research Fellow at the University of Göttingen, Germany, where he was appointed to academic posts first at Manchester and then at Cambridge. He was a Fellow of St. John's College and St. John's Library.

During World War II, he worked on aerodynamics at the National Physical Laboratory in England. He also spent two years as a Research Fellow at the California Institute of Technology, and has been a visiting professor at several American universities.

He is a Fellow of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences and a fellow of the Royal Society of British and American professional institutions of aeronautical scientists.

Professor Goldstein, who has been an active Zionist since his student days, was Chairman of the British Aeronautical Research Council until last year, and one of the world's authorities in his field, is quietly confident that the project will be a success.

When he gave up his post at Manchester University to put his knowledge and experience at the disposal of the Institute, the Senate and Council of the University of Manchester placed on record their ant-

icipation of his services in a resolution which stated, among other things, that "in his five years in Manchester, Professor Goldstein built up a school of Fluid Mechanics which is unsurpassed in Europe and which has attracted scientists both junior and senior from many parts of the world."

Professor Goldstein was born in London, England, studied for year at the University of Leeds, and for six years at Cambridge, where he obtained his M.A. and Ph.D. In 1946 Ardon was a British Research Fellow at the University of Göttingen, Germany, where he was appointed to academic posts first at Manchester and then at Cambridge. He was a Fellow of St. John's College and St. John's Library.

During World War II, he worked on aerodynamics at the National Physical Laboratory in England. He also spent two years as a Research Fellow at the California Institute of Technology, and has been a visiting professor at several American universities.

He is a Fellow of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences and a fellow of the Royal Society of British and American professional institutions of aeronautical scientists.

Professor Goldstein, who has been an active Zionist since his student days, was Chairman of the British Aeronautical Research Council until last year, and one of the world's authorities in his field, is quietly confident that the project will be a success.

When he gave up his post at Manchester University to put his knowledge and experience at the disposal of the Institute, the Senate and Council of the University of Manchester placed on record their ant-

icipation of his services in a resolution which stated, among other things, that "in his five years in Manchester, Professor Goldstein built up a school of Fluid Mechanics which is unsurpassed in Europe and which has attracted scientists both junior and senior from many parts of the world."

Professor Goldstein was born in London, England, studied for year at the University of Leeds, and for six years at Cambridge, where he obtained his M.A. and Ph.D. In 1946 Ardon was a British Research Fellow at the University of Göttingen, Germany, where he was appointed to academic posts first at Manchester and then at Cambridge. He was a Fellow of St. John's College and St. John's Library.

During World War II, he worked on aerodynamics at the National Physical Laboratory in England. He also spent two years as a Research Fellow at the California Institute of Technology, and has been a visiting professor at several American universities.

He is a Fellow of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences and a fellow of the Royal Society of British and American professional institutions of aeronautical scientists.

Professor Goldstein, who has been an active Zionist since his student days, was Chairman of the British Aeronautical Research Council until last year, and one of the world's authorities in his field, is quietly confident that the project will be a success.

When he gave up his post at Manchester University to put his knowledge and experience at the disposal of the Institute, the Senate and Council of the University of Manchester placed on record their ant-

icipation of his services in a resolution which stated, among other things, that "in his five years in Manchester, Professor Goldstein built up a school of Fluid Mechanics which is unsurpassed in Europe and which has attracted scientists both junior and senior from many parts of the world."

Professor Goldstein was born in London, England, studied for year at the University of Leeds, and for six years at Cambridge, where he obtained his M.A. and Ph.D. In 1946 Ardon was a British Research Fellow at the University of Göttingen, Germany, where he was appointed to academic posts first at Manchester and then at Cambridge. He was a Fellow of St. John's College and St. John's Library.

During World War II, he worked on aerodynamics at the National Physical Laboratory in England. He also spent two years as a Research Fellow at the California Institute of Technology, and has been a visiting professor at several American universities.

He is a Fellow of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences and a fellow of the Royal Society of British and American professional institutions of aeronautical scientists.

Professor Goldstein, who has been an active Zionist since his student days, was Chairman of the British Aeronautical Research Council until last year, and one of the world's authorities in his field, is quietly confident that the project will be a success.

When he gave up his post at Manchester University to put his knowledge and experience at the disposal of the Institute, the Senate and Council of the University of Manchester placed on record their ant-

icipation of his services in a resolution which stated, among other things, that "in his five years in Manchester, Professor Goldstein built up a school of Fluid Mechanics which is unsurpassed in Europe and which has attracted scientists both junior and senior from many parts of the world."

Professor Goldstein was born in London, England, studied for year at the University of Leeds, and for six years at Cambridge, where he obtained his M.A. and Ph.D. In 1946 Ardon was a British Research Fellow at the University of Göttingen, Germany, where he was appointed to academic posts first at Manchester and then at Cambridge. He was a Fellow of St. John's College and St. John's Library.

During World War II, he worked on aerodynamics at the National Physical Laboratory in England. He also spent two years as a Research Fellow at the California Institute of Technology, and has been a visiting professor at several American universities.

He is a Fellow of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences and a fellow of the Royal Society of British and American professional institutions of aeronautical scientists.

Professor Goldstein, who has been an active Zionist since his student days, was Chairman of the British Aeronautical Research Council until last year, and one of the world's authorities in his field, is quietly confident that the project will be a success.

When he gave up his post at Manchester University to put his knowledge and experience at the disposal of the Institute, the Senate and Council of the University of Manchester placed on record their ant-

icipation of his services in a resolution which stated, among other things, that "in his five years in Manchester, Professor Goldstein built up a school of Fluid Mechanics which is unsurpassed in Europe and which has attracted scientists both junior and senior from many parts of the world."

Professor Goldstein was born in London, England, studied for year at the University of Leeds, and for six years at Cambridge, where he obtained his M.A. and Ph.D. In 1946 Ardon was a British Research Fellow at the University of Göttingen, Germany, where he was appointed to academic posts first at Manchester and then at Cambridge. He was a Fellow of St. John's College and St. John's Library.

During World War II, he worked on aerodynamics at the National Physical Laboratory in England. He also spent two years as a Research Fellow at the California Institute of Technology, and has been a visiting professor at several American universities.

He is a Fellow of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences and a fellow of the Royal Society of British and American professional institutions of aeronautical scientists.

Professor Goldstein, who has been an active Zionist since his student days, was Chairman of the British Aeronautical Research Council until last year, and one of the world's authorities in his field, is quietly confident that the project will be a success.

When he gave up his post at Manchester University to put his knowledge and experience at the disposal of the Institute, the Senate and Council of the University of Manchester placed on record their ant-

icipation of his services in a resolution which stated, among other things, that "in his five years in Manchester, Professor Goldstein built up a school of Fluid Mechanics which is unsurpassed in Europe and which has attracted scientists both junior and senior from many parts of the world."

Professor Goldstein was born in London, England, studied for year at the University of Leeds, and for six years at Cambridge, where he obtained his M.A. and Ph.D. In

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1951

THE JERUSALEM POST

PAGE THREE

**Guests
in Israel**
are cordially invited to
visit the Tourism De-
partment
TITAN WHITWELL
1971 Tel Aviv
of the Histadrut, Vaad
Haifah Bldg., Tel. 2204,
115-Ashkenazi Rd., Tel Aviv
All services and facilities for
visiting the Country and
Institutions.

Today's POST BAG

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Sat. Caspian	22	5	11	32
Haifa Airport	7	12	22	28
Nathanya	87	12	18	28
Hakirya	87	12	15	26
Lydda Airport	46	19	15	17
Jerusalem	100	7	10	12
	75	8	12	17
Forecast: Partly cloudy to cloudy.				
(A) Humidity at 5 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum temp. D) Maxima temp. expected today.				

Most of the 1,840 eligible voters of Mishmar Hashiva, all newcomers to Israel, elected their new nine-man local council from seven party lists yesterday.

72 bottles of penicillin were stolen from the nurses' school attached to the Beilinson hospital near Petach Tikva on Sunday or Monday.

For driving without a valid license, Aharon Almog of Tel Aviv was fined from driving for six months by the Tel Aviv Traffic Court yesterday. The Court also fined 220 drivers for various offenses.

Abba Landesman, ambulance driver of Mahane Yehuda, was charged with the manslaughter of Avraham Pardes Kauz, who died after receiving a blow to the head near the Beilinson hospital on February 11.

25 clashes in trade disputes were dealt with by the Labour Relations Department of the Ministry of Labour during January. Three strikes broke out causing a loss of 3,000 work days. This figure includes 1,000 days lost due to the metal strike, which appeared on December 22, 1950.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL
Abot Shimon Maze is Adjutant-General of the Israel Defense Army, and not Quartermaster-General as reported yesterday.

Season's First Luxury Liner at Haifa

HAIFA, Tuesday. — About 250 American tourists on a 26-day pleasure cruise in the Mediterranean, and 40 sailors, boys and girls from the U.S. who came to enter a Kibbutz Hameuhad settlement, landed this morning from the 22,000-ton liner, s.s. Atlantic.

Also among the passengers were 30 members of Hashomer Hatzair who had come to participate in a six-month educational course at Kibbutz Hazorea.

While the shiny white elegant ship stayed in port for 12 hours, about 150 of her passengers went on a sightseeing bus or taxi trip to Tel Aviv, dined at the Shalom Hotel and returned to Haifa in the afternoon. Some 100 others will stay in the country until next Monday, when the Atlantic returns from Alexandria.

The ship's visit opened a new passenger service between the U.S. and Israel by the Home Line.

A luncheon was given on board the ship to the Mayor of Haifa, Mr. Abu Hushi, and about 100 other guests. The menu included hors-d'oeuvres, consomme, gnocchi, fried spring chicken, pastry, peach melba and fruit.

Ration News

JEZREEL VALLEY: Meat: frozen, 125 grms.; Kef 16, 17; visitors, 19, 20; meat substitute, 3 eggs, Kef 15. Distribution in Tzavta, El Al and Tel Aviv. Chicken: distribution to ill persons. Butter: 100 grms. Aleph and Bet, Tel Aviv, 20, 25 grms. Margarine: 100 grms.

TEL AVIV: Meat: 125 grms. Kef 16, 17; visitors, 19, 20; expectant mothers: additional 100 grms. Potatoes: Danish, 1 kilo. Tel Aviv, 20, 25; visitors, 5, 10 grms. Kilo distribution ends Friday. Garlic: 75 grms. Tav 200. Distribution in zones 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115,

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1922. Published daily except Saturday, in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Ltd., registered at the G.P.O.

Editor and Owner

George Arnon (on leave)

Managing Editor: Ted R. Lurie

Editorial Office & Management:

Rehov HaShivatot, Jerusalem

P.O.B. 125, Tel Aviv (4 lines)

Tel Aviv, Binyamin 125, Tel Aviv

Binyamin, P.O.B. 125, Tel Aviv

(3 lines), Rehov HaYehuda St. P.O.B.

65, Tel Aviv (3 lines).

Subscription: ILR.500 per year in Israel, ILR.10.0 abroad. Advertising rates on request.

The right is reserved to make changes in the wording of advertisements or to postpone insertions when space is not available.

Wednesday, February 21, 1951

Issue 1, 15, 5711. Janad Awd 15, 1951

OUTWARDLY there has been little dissension within the ranks of Mapam since its formation just over two years ago from three Conformists separate labour groups. Within the party, the split between the larger left-wing faction and the two smaller groups also appears at first sight to be a matter of timing rather than of principle: whether the time is ripe for Israel non-Communist leftists to adhere to the Cominform now, with only some reservations concerning the Eastern bloc's attitude to Israel and to Jewish emigration, or whether the party should maintain political independence for the time being.

Some, though not all, of this conformist-Cominformist tendency may be ascribed to the common fate of all opposition parties, who become more deeply involved in stubborn theorizing and more completely divorced from the give and take induced by administrative responsibility; by the need to oppose the government effectively they find themselves driven to an extreme position. Up to now, the Zionist movement of the past, and the Israel population of the present, has been accustomed only to one group that has persistently and openly placed the interests of its adoptive rather than its natural home first, the Israel Communist party, which had therefore forfeited much of its right to an opinion as Israelis, as opposed to as Communists.

There is no reason why Communists should not demonstrate against the visit of a high-ranking Western military guest if that is the party line and if the peace is not unduly disturbed by their movements, but even their party itself could not claim that such a demonstration is more than an expression of Cominform opinion, and certainly not that it is a reaction prompted by considerations of Israel policy or interest. It may be significant of Mapam's hesitation to identify itself completely with the East that it is reported to have decided to withdraw from yesterday's demonstration in Jerusalem, though it failed to instruct its members in time and a group of young Mapam supporters did, in fact, take part, and become involved in the scuffle with the police that ensued. In Tel Aviv a Mapam Knesset member appeared alongside Mr. Mikunis. Those who recall the past history of today's Mapam leaders, whose pride lay in their ability to give a progressive outlook to the Jewish state in the making, will regret the social element that will have been lost when the day comes that Mapam, also, will have ceased to speak for Israel first.

THE mystery of figures is dear to all our hearts. The fascination of the Pyramid Theory is dependent upon it: the Bible bristles with figures, almost endlessly using the mystic 40 and the still more mysterious "seven" and its multiples to illustrate truths eternal and moral, degrees of long life and measures of suffering or successful military exploits. The fascination pursues us down the ages. It explains the attraction of popular astronomy, where figures in their purest forms are used by such scientific writers as Sir James Jeans. It also explains the widespread addiction to the vice of following football results, even among people who scarcely know the game. The mathematical stimulus is felt by all. One of the peaks in the world of figures is the love of round figures for their own sake. 50 and 100, 1,000 and 1,000,000 catch at the heart. Hence the ambition of old people to reach 100. If they succeed, their name is recorded in a special set of statistics; if they die at 80, they might never have lived. So we can sympathize with the old lady in a British Home, who presided and enjoyed herself at her hundredth-birthday party, and died a few weeks later, only for the authorities to discover that she had been only 20.

CIPHERS

In this piece, too, Levin

(who lives and was born in

the same town) writes

of the relevance of

Tradition

on

Chain Conven

on

The Relevance of

Tradition

Address by

Chairman

on

The Relevance of

Tradition

Time: Tonight, 7.45 p.m.

Place: Beth Mair, King

George Avenue,

POLITICAL EPOCH Ends IN GERMANY

By Ernest Leiser

FRANKFURT, (ONA). — of a vastly different order. A POLITICAL epoch is fast coming to an end in Western Germany. The Allied High Commission, still the supreme political authority in the West German Republic, is preparing to fold up.

In 1945, the Western conquerors of Hitler's Reich spoke sternly of occupation rule which would last for "at least 25 years." Today, as the former foe is ardently sought as a military ally, that estimate has suddenly been revised downward — by some 19 years.

The sixth anniversary of Allied rule will come in May. The Britons, Frenchmen and Americans who today still have the final political say-so in the Federal Republic agree it will almost certainly be the last. At about that time — conceivably even before — the Allies will have surrendered the full sovereignty of West Germany to the Germans.

There are as yet no visible signs that the Allies are closing up shop. Neither on the Petersberg, the mountain-top hotel along the Rhine where the High Commission sits, nor in the separate headquarters of the United States, British and French Commissioners is there physical evidence of the political changes to come.

However, in those headquarters it is accepted as a matter of course that by mid-1951 the Commission will have expired and the Commissioners replaced by ambassadors with no more than advisory prerogatives in a sovereign Germany.

Mid-Year Date

John J. McCloy, the United States Commissioner, expects to return home for good by summer. It seems likely that his scheduled departure will be timed to coincide with the change-over. His assistant, Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, also reportedly plans to quit his post in mid-year. And, although only occasional other members of Mr. McCloy's staff have indicated their intention to depart, through the entire Frankfurt headquarters of the United States Commissioner the wry comment runs that "in about six months we'll all be looking for new jobs."

Nevertheless, these restrictions — and it can be assumed the Germans will argue long and emphatically to reduce them to a bare minimum — will not controvert the principle that the Germans are their own political masters.

This is not a decision which the officials of any of the three powers is taking gladly. Even Mr. McCloy, the most optimistic and the most willing to relinquish control of the three, would never express the belief that the Germans have demonstrated themselves to be really ready for sovereignty.

Yet he and his staffs feel there is no alternative. Some time ago, Mr. McCloy said the West would not budge for German military manpower. It is apparent that his position has changed substantially since then. He and his staff, and to a lesser degree the British and French Commissioners and their staffs, accept as hard fact today that they will have to bargain — and hard. And the price they will have to pay is not only full equality in a European defence force, but full sovereignty in the administration of Germany.

However, the functions that those remaining State and Army department employees and officials exercise will be

MUSICAL DIARY

YEHUDI Menuhin offered a most stimulating programme at his first concert at Tel Aviv's Oheil Shem Hall; it was arranged in an absorbing and logical development from Bach and Beethoven to Prokofiev, and concluded with a rather sweet dessert, Paganini's D major concerto. No programme could have more fully revealed the player's abilities. Whilst he rendered Beethoven's C minor sonatas with an enchanting mature modesty — in the adagio the accompanying pianist, Robert Levin, stirred the audience with his delicate playing of the mysterious runs in the lower octaves — and played Bach's G minor solo sonata with his usual technical and interpretative sovereignty, the highlight of the evening was the first performance in Israel of the splendidly executed F minor sonata by Prokofiev.

The work, written in 1947, may be divided into two parts, "introvert" (first and third movement) and "extrovert" (second and fourth movement). The first is a lyrical movement with eerie glissandi (while the piano murmurs a typical "Russian Easter" theme). The rather satirical appeal of the second movement appeared to me to be the most inspired sequence of the work while the whole is another of Prokofiev's sparkling fairy-tales.

In this piece, too, Levin (who lives and was born in

ENGLISH SPEAKING CIRCLE OF HAPOEL HAMIZRAH, Jerusalem Address by CHAIM CONVEN on The Relevance of Tradition NEW! TYPEWRITING: Hebrew English

Information and registration also for existing Intensive Classes of all grades: 9 a.m.—12 noon, 4-8 p.m. (except Fridays) at the KADIMA SCHOOL, 76 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv.



Prisoners take their daily constitutional in the narrow yard of the Jaffa jail.

Photo by Basr

By Ruth Gale

RECONSTRUCTION work on the former Ramle (East) police station, one of the larger-type Tegart Fortresses,

to turn it into the country's central prison, has begun. The Knesset allocated ILR.100,000 to the Ministry of Police almost a year ago for the prison, but

plans were delayed so long, and prices of materials and labour costs rose so steeply, that an extra ILR.90,000 was needed to make a prison out of the Tegart Fortress. The allocation of the extra money

medieval structure, the steep staircases and narrow corridors, the thick stone walls, the cold, damp and darkness combine to create a gloomy atmosphere.

After the prison was taken over, walls were broken down, doors enlarged, and W.C.s built into the cells. Contrary to Mandatory practice, convicts and detainees are separated, and the convicts grouped into various categories, criminals and petty thieves, juvenile and old offenders are separated. But they share the same narrow courtyard with its depressing cold stone walls.

Time creeps in the Jaffa gaol. There is enough work to go round and the inmates work a rotation system. There is a small carpentry workshop and a masonry repair shop, and no vegetable garden similar to that of Tel Mond, which offers ample and healthy employment to the men. Convicts also work in the kitchens, the laundry, the office or help to keep the prison buildings clean. The inmates are individually cleaned and an odour of disinfectant permeates everywhere. Even at Tel Mond, where there is a coddling workshop, there are insufficient opportunities for exercise, and the inmates work in short sentences work only occasionally.

Plans for the new prison include the cultivation of farmland, the setting up of a variety of workshops, and large sunny courtyards with flowerbeds and bougainvillea bushes to replace the torn asphalt.

An adequate women's gaol will replace the small three-cell annexe of the Jaffa prison.

In the present annexe between 8 and 15 prisoners, some of them serving long sentences, sit idly on their cots all day. They have no work, apart from knitting or embroidery and cleaning their quarters, and their exercise yard is about 15 square metres in size.

Entertainment

For entertainment, the men have regular movie shows, a library, music, lectures and Hebrew lessons, and at Tel Mond sports events, too. A social welfare worker looks after their families whilst they are serving their sentences, and tries to find them jobs on release.

Medieval Gloom

I have seen only the Jaffa gaol and although everything possible has been done by the prison authorities to make it fit for human habitation, its

idle work such as Debussy's seemed to be, Mr. Varga's tone took on a new vibrancy and beauty, and his playing gave promise of his becoming some day an outstanding interpreter."

FRANCO

Piano Recital

Yaacov (Kurt) Schlesinger's recital at the Bet HaShulzot on Saturday opened with Loebel's Sonata in D minor for Flute, Oboe and Piano, No. 16, followed by arias by Bach. This was the first time a singer has taken part in a chamber music concert in Haifa. Mrs. Sander sang arias and songs by Bach, Spohr, Schubert and two lovely songs (Shepherd Song and "I have a Garden") by the Israeli composer, Petruska, all presented with excellent taste but a somewhat husky voice. In contrast to the clearness of the accompanying instruments, flute (Shoham), oboe (Rubinstein), clarinet (Schmuckler) and the piano (Reis), the singer's voice rang true only in Schubert's "The Shepherd on the Rock," that wonderful work with clarinet obligato and piano; it offered the singer the best opportunity to present her abilities. Works of French composers, Florent Schmitt—Sonata in trio, Jacques Ibert—Aria for flute, clarinet and piano, and Saint-Saens' Caprice sur des Airs Russes et Danois for flute, oboe, clarinet and piano, were performed with youthful buoyancy.

G.W.H.

French Chamber Music

The Chamber Music Concert at Haifa's Bet Harofe on Saturday opened with Loebel's Sonata in D minor for Flute, Oboe and Piano, No. 16, followed by arias by Bach. This was the first time a singer has taken part in a chamber music concert in Haifa. Mrs. Sander sang arias and songs by Bach, Spohr, Schubert and two lovely songs (Shepherd Song and "I have a Garden") by the Israeli composer, Petruska, all presented with excellent taste but a somewhat husky voice. In contrast to the clearness of the accompanying instruments, flute (Shoham), oboe (Rubinstein), clarinet (Schmuckler) and the piano (Reis), the singer's voice rang true only in Schubert's "The Shepherd on the Rock," that wonderful work with clarinet obligato and piano; it offered the singer the best opportunity to present her abilities. Works of French composers, Florent Schmitt—Sonata in trio, Jacques Ibert—Aria for flute, clarinet and piano, and Saint-Saens' Caprice sur des Airs Russes et Danois for flute, oboe, clarinet and piano, were performed with youthful buoyancy.

G.W.H.

IMMIGRANTS! Sunday, Feb. 18, at 3 p.m. a new

Hebrew

INTENSIVE CLASS FOR BEGINNERS

15 times a week) has commenced. There are still a few vacancies.

NEW! TYPEWRITING: Hebrew English

Information and registration also for existing

Intensive Classes of all grades: 9 a.m.—12 noon,

4-8 p.m. (except Fridays) at the KADIMA SCHOOL, 76 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv.

G.W.H.

Two Thousand Years of Paris

By Robert Stephens

THIS year Paris is celebrating its 2,000th anniversary.

The birthday really occurred last year but its celebration was postponed to give time to prepare a better show. Even now the celebrations will be on a modest scale, as there is not much public money to spare at the moment. They will take the form of special balls, pageants and exhibitions illustrating the history of Paris and spread out through the "high season" of the year April to July.

Two thousand years sounds a late Victorian or Edwardian air reflecting again a characteristic of the French, but one which foreigners notice less easily — their innate conservatism. Its mixture of elegance and shabbiness of comfort and inconvenience; the gas lamps in the stone-paved streets, the archaic Metro buses and taxi cabs, the tempestuous institution of the concierge; the survival of red plush and gilt, of polished leather and mahogany, of profuse ornaments and bric-a-brac in many interiors, both public and domestic; the vast numbers of small shops and street markets, the still sharp division between the working class and the rest of society, and the contrast of formality and Bohemianism in social life.

Two thousand years sounds a venerable age, although cities like Peking and Damascus were already celebrating their bi-millennaries when Paris was still a huddle of mud huts inhabited by Gauls wearing skins. In fact, Paris today does not strike one as an old city. It does not give one that feeling of history and the passage of time that one experiences in Rome, Constantinople or even in parts of London. It is not picturesque. It is simply beautiful, perhaps the most beautiful city in the world. And its beauty does not depend, like that of Stockholm, Venice or Jerusalem, on its physical setting, but on itself, on its qualities as a city.

But Paris, although not old in spirit, is perhaps slightly old-fashioned. In many ways it has

retained its medieval character.

Second Empire Planning

But Paris was not always so. Much of the picturesqueness of the medieval city of narrow streets and crowded houses survived into the 19th century, in the first half of which Balzac lamented the gradual passing of old Paris under the picks and hammers of the town plan-

mers and commercial builders.

Nearly all of it was finally swept away in the great re-planning of Paris which took place under the Second Empire in the '60s. Although many of Paris' fine buildings today date in the present form from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, their splendid setting of spacious avenues, gardens and squares, which gives full value to their harmonious architecture, was completed less than a century ago.

Paris first appears in history as

the site of a battle in 52 B.C. between the Romans and rebel Gauls under Cimabogus. In those days it was called Lutetia, although the island of the Seine was then known as Parisis by the Romans.

It was not until the fourth century that the name Paris became current for the town. Lutetia became a seat of learning, a university, a centre of commerce and industry, and there you will find today the stock exchange, the banks and business firms, the craftsmen and artisans, the great fashion houses, big stores, and especially the residential districts. The left bank was the home of learning, religion, and intellectual society.

To the Editor of THE POST